REMARKS

Claims 1-54 are pending. Claims 1-54 have been rejected.

35 U.S.C. § 102 (e)

Claims 1-24 and 28-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being allegedly

anticipated by Wilkes et al. (U.S. PGPUB #US2003/0058818). Applicants respectfully traverse

the rejection.

Claim 1 of the Applicants' claimed invention recites in a communication device, a

method for registering a user in a group communication network. The method includes

determining an address for a location server, requesting the location server to register the user

and receiving a notification from the location server that the user is registered.

Wilkes et al. discloses a method and apparatus for a modular wireless system. In

paragraph 61, lines 5-10, Wilkes et al. states that "Next, wireless device 620_1 takes

measurements and determines if it receives a signal from a base station in the wireless devices

620_1 carrier's network. If so, the wireless device 620_1 determines the closest base station

belonging to the carrier's network to which the wireless device subscribes (S704)."

The Applicants respectfully submit that Wilkes et al. fails to disclose <u>determining an

address for a location server.</u> There appears to be no mention of location server nor the process

of determining an address for the location server disclosed in Wilkes et al. Furthermore, in Figure

7 of Wilkes et al., all of the steps appear to be performed from the perspective of the base station,

the foreign database (FD) contained in the base station and the home database for the wireless

device (see S720) and not a location server.

Also, the Applicants would like to respectfully emphasize to the Examiner that determining the closeness of a base station is different than **determining an address** for a location server. An address may be used in conjunction with other information and processing steps to indicate a location, but it can be a distant location or a near location or anywhere in between. An addressing operation is much more than simply determining closeness.

Therefore, for at least these reasons it is respectfully submitted that the rejection be withdrawn and that claim 1 be allowed.

Claims 2 and 3 are dependent claims that depend upon independent claim 1 and should be allowed for at least the same reasons presented above regarding claim 1 as well as the additionally recited features found in these claims.

Claims 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46 and 49 are independent claims that recite related subject matter to claim 1 and should be allowed for at least the same reasons presented above regarding claim 1 as well as the other features found in these claims.

Claims 5-6, 8-9, 11-12, 14-15, 17-18, 20-21, 23-24, 29-30, 32-33, 35-36, 38-39, 41-42, 44-45, 47-48 and 50-51 are dependent claims that depend upon independent claims 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46 and 49 respectively and should be allowed for at least the same reasons presented above, as well as the additionally recited features found in these claims.

35 U.S.C. § 102 (b)

Claims 25, 26, 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being allegedly anticipated by Schulzrinne et al. (NPL, "The Session Initiation Protocol: Internet-Centric Signaling"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Claim 25 of the Applicants' claimed invention recites a server for registering a user in a group communication network. The server includes a **first server** for maintaining location

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information, a **second server** for <u>registering the user based on the location information</u> provided

by the first server and a **third server** for <u>loading information about the user after registering the</u>

<u>user</u>.

Schulzrinne et al. simply states that "In a typical SIP session, SIP messages originating at

a user agent traverse <u>one or more SIP proxy servers</u> and then reach one or more SIP user agents."

There is no specific teaching of a first, second and third server performing the specific

functionality recited in the Applicants' claims, namely maintaining location information (first

server), registering the user based on the location information (second server) and loading

information about the user after registering the user (third server).

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection be

withdrawn and that claim 27 be allowed.

Claim 26 is a dependent claim that depends upon independent claim 25 and should be

allowed for at least the same reasons presented above regarding claim 25 as well as the

additionally recited features found in these claims.

Claims 52 and 53 recite related subject matter to claims 25 and 26 and should be allowed

for at least the same reasons presented above as well as the additionally recited features found in

these claims.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 27 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being allegedly unpatentable

over Schulzrinne et al. (NPL, "The Session Initiation Protocol: Internet-Centric Signaling") in

view of Dailey (WIPO #WO 00/69185). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

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On page 135, paragraph 4, lines 6-14, Schulzrinne et al. simply discloses that "In a typical SIP session, SIP messages originating at a user agent traverse one or more SIP proxy servers and then reach one or more SIP user agents."

The applied reference fails to teach or suggest at least the features of providing the address for a location server and receiving a request for registering the user at the location server. Schulzrinne et al. simply states that there are multiple proxy servers.

Further, the Examiner acknowledges that the primary reference Schulzrinne et al. is defective in that it fails to teach or suggest at the least the features of notifying the user after the registering is complete. The Examiner then applies Dailey as a secondary reference in an attempt to make up for the deficiencies of the primary reference.

The Applicants respectfully submit that the secondary reference does not cure the deficiencies of the primary reference as noted above. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection be withdrawn and that claim 27 be allowed.

Claim 54 recites, *inter alia*, a first server for unregistering the user, a second server for removing information about the user after unregistering the user and wherein the first server further authenticates the user before unregistering the user.

Also, the Examiner acknowledges that Schulzrinne et al. fails to teach or suggest at least the feature of the first server notifying the user after the unregistering is completed. The Examiner then applies Dailey as a secondary reference to make up for the deficiencies of the primary reference.

It is respectfully submitted that in page 5, lines 30-32 of Dailey says that "to assign a digital traffic channel to the originating mobile terminal 37a', and a conversation channel is established between the originating mobile terminal." There is no mention of a first server notifying the user after "unregistering" is completed. Furthermore, the trigger in Dailey appears

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to be if "no significant errors are detected (page 5, lines 24-25)" and not **authentication** as claimed by the Applicants.

For at least the reasons presented above, and the fact that claim 54 recites related subject matter to claim 27, the Applicants submit that claim 54 should be allowed for at least the same reasons presented above regarding claim 27 as well as the additionally recited features found in these claims.
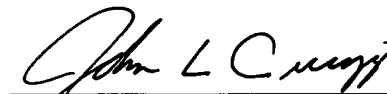
CONCLUSION

In light of the amendments contained herein, Applicants submit that the application is in condition for allowance, for which early action is requested.

Please charge any fees or overpayments that may be due with this response to Deposit Account No. 17-0026.

Respectfully submitted,

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